Claim 1 (amended):

A material having the ability to reduce organ mass, the material being obtained by:

collecting ovarian venous blood from a female mammal;

preparing ovarian venous plasma from the blood; and

at least partially purifying said material from the plasma.

Claim 2 (amended):

The material according to claim 1, wherein the purifying comprises obtaining the 10-30 kD fraction.

Claim 5 (amended):

The material according to claim 1, wherein the purifying comprises the following protocol:

clearing plasma by centrifugation;

spinning the cleared plasma to give a nominal 0-30 kD fraction;

spinning the nominal 0-30 kD fraction to give a nominal 10-30 kD sub-fraction;

concentrating and gel-filtering the nominal 10-30 kD sub-fraction to give a nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction;

concentrating and buffer-diluting the nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction repeatedly;

applying the concentrate and buffer-diluted nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction repeatedly to an ion exchange column eluted with a gradient of 0-.3 M NaCl; and

dividing the eluate into 0-0.1 M, 0.1-0.2 M and 0.2-0.3 M NaCl ion exchange fractions.

Claim 8 (amended):

A pharmaceutical composition comprising a material having the ability to reduce organ mass, the material being obtained by:

collecting ovarian venous blood from a female mammal;

preparing ovarian venous plasma from the blood; and

at least partially purifying said material from the plasma

and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

Claim 10 (amended):

The pharmaceutical composition, according to claim 8, wherein the purifying comprises obtaining the 10-30 kD fraction.

Claim 13 (amended):

The pharmaceutical composition, according to claim 8, wherein the purifying comprises the following protocol:

clearing plasma by centrifugation;

spinning the cleared plasma to give a nominal 0-30 kD fraction;

spinning the nominal 0-30 kD fraction to give a nominal 10-30 kD sub-fraction;

concentrating and gel-filtering the nominal 10-30 kD sub-fraction to give a nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction;

concentrating and buffer-diluting nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction repeatedly;

applying the concentrated and buffer-diluted nomical 10-20 kD sub-fraction repeatedly to an ion exchange column eluted with a gradient of 0-.3 M NaCl; and

dividing the eluate into 0-0.1 M, 0.1-0.2 M and 0.2-0.3 M NaCl ion exchange fractions.

Claim 15 (amended):

A method for treating organ or tissue hypertrophy wherein said method comprises administering, to a patient in need of such treatment, an effective amount of a material having the ability to reduce organ mass, the material being obtained by:

collecting ovarian venous blood from a female mammal;

preparing ovarian venous plasma from the blood; and

at least partially purifying said material from the plasma.

Claim 16 (amended):

The method, according to claim 15, wherein the purifying comprises obtaining the 10-30 kD fraction.

Claim 19 (amended):

The method, according to claim 15, wherein the purifying comprises the following protocol:

clearing plasma by centrifugation;

spinning the cleared plasma to give a nominal 0-30 kD fraction;

spinning the nominal 0-30 kD fraction to give a nominal 10-30 kD sub-fraction;

concentrating and gel-filtering the nominal 10-30 kD sub-fraction to give a nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction;

concentrating and buffer-diluting the nominal 10-20 kD sub-fraction repeatedly;

applying the concentrated and buffer-diluted nominal 10-20 kD subfraction repeatedly to an ion exchange column eluted with a gradient of 0-.3 M NaCl; and

dividing the eluate into 0-0.1 M, 0.1-0.2 M and 0.2-0.3 M NaCl ion exchange fractions.

Claim 20 (amended):

The method, according to claim 15, wherein the mammal from which the ovarian venous blood is collected is a sheep.